## THE REBELLION.

## Important News from Maryland.

The Secession Legislature Broken Up, and Its Officers and Members Arrested.

## All Quiet Along the Union Lines Before Washington.

Sharp Skirmishing and Defeats of the Rebels on the Upper Potomac.

#### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Prospect of a Battle Between the Union and Rebel Forces.

General Anderson Called by the Legislature to Repel the Enemy.

#### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Rebel Demand for the Surrender of Lexington.

Union Troops En Route to Reinforce the Garrison.

Departure of a Naval Expedition from Old Point.

# Probable Early Recognition of the Rebel Confederacy by Spain.

&c., OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1861. EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE CABINET. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held this after ncen. All the members were present.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE UNION LINES. Everything is quiet along our lines this morning. There has been no disturbance during the night, and reports from the various divisions of the grand army do not indicate that the enemy show any signs of immediate at tack. Indeed the opinion is becoming settled that there will be no battle until General McClellan is ready to advance, and when that time comes he will notify Beaure gard, Johnston & Co.

Up to twelve o'clock to-night everything is quiet along the Union lines, and the enemy is nowhere to be seen, PROBABLE EARLY RECOGNITION OF THE REBEL CON

There are sound reasons for believing that the Spanish government have taken the initiatory steps to recognize the rebel government of the Confederate States. It is believed here that the reports about the conduct of the Captain-General of Cuba have been thrown out by the Spanish authorities to feel the pub pulse, and that the Spanish Minister really in possession of instructions to recognise the ern Confederacy in a few days. Whether this order is contingent upon another defeat of the Union arms is not clear. That the Spanish government naturally entertains an unkind feeling towards the ter to understand, on account of the Ostend manifesto. of that piratical document are the leaders of the present ballion, it is strange that Spain should so much admire them as to desire to recognize their bogus government ad above the present genuine government, composed of the old and firm friends of Spain, and particular ment in its attempt to steal Cuba. That something character, is exident from the fact that to-night the Spanprominent foreign Ministers. It was not only a mysteriand the points discussed, will serve for future considera THE FREMONT DIFFICULTY-THE TROUBLES OF TH MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ETC.

The government is much troubled by the difficulties ve arisen in the military department of the West There are three sides to the controversy, represented

ing terms of Fremont's proclamation, declaring eman-cipation to the slaves of rebel masters. The law of Congress does not expressly authorize of Congress does not expressly authorize course. It simply confiscates all slaves that course. It simply confiscates all slaves who are employed by permission of their owners in service against the United States. It does not declare that they shall be emancipated, nor does it make any proviproclamation applies to all the slaves whose masters are disloyal, and emancipates them. Herein lies the dis-crepancy. The act contemplates the hostile employment of slaves; the proclamation the disloyalty of the master. Apart from this, the President sustains and relies on

The second phase of the difficulty is an allegation coming from the Blairs against General Fremont that be has surrounded himself with a swarm of peculators 'rom California, and has thought too much of making con-tracts for their enrichment, and too little of taking active neasures for the defence of Missouri.

To the first branch of that charge the response is general denial. No contract has been entered into by eneral Fremont for the benefit of any parties, but for the advantage of the government alone; and only one alifornian had been placed on his staff-and that at the instance of members of the Cabinet-and he had een removed by General Fremont some fortnight ago on account of his being mixed up in some contract. As to not having taken more decisive steps to expel the ebels from Missouri, the reason alleged is, the withhold novements, they being, for probably good reasons, sen o other points. This explanation entirely exonerates Seneral Fremont, as he has had no force adequate to un

The third phase of the difficulty is the interference in i of the Blair family—the Postmaster General and Colone Frank P. Blair, Jr., member of Congress from St. Louis it is from them that the charges have emanated, and the last named has been placed under arrest for speaking dis respectfully of his superior officer. I understand that the real secret of the hostility of the Blairs is, that Fremon would not permit them to dictate to him, and would not lend himself to a combination of contractors from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and elsewhere, who had

the patronage of the Postmaster General. I am assured that some ten days ago Frank P. Blair demanded that three millions worth of centracts should be given to that combination, and that Gen. Fremont's response was that his duty was to oppose all enemies of the govern-ment, whether Southern traitors or Northern schemers. In connection with this trouble I am also told, that dur. ing Montgomery Blair's recent visit to St. Louis, he had an interesting conversation with Mrs. Fremont, in which he told her menacingly that he could make and unmake men. The lady made a politicly sneering observation that his specimens did not evince much skill in the maker, and added that the fight was not a political but a national one, and that if the government were to be swindled some one clse besides General Fremont should be placed at the head of the Western department. RETURN OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND GENERAL

Postmaster General Blair and General Meigs returned this forenoon from St. Louis. General Meigs' special mission was to examine the Quartermaster's Department and he reports that he finds the greatest energy prevailing

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT IN THE WEST UNDER GENERAL MITCHELL.

An order has been issued from the War Departmen constructing a new military depot in the West, by taking the whole of Ohio and a small portion of Kentucky in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati, from General Resecrans department, and placing General Mitchell in com-General Resecrans continues in command of the remaining portion of the department. He has heretofore commanded in Western Virginia, &c., within which are his present scenes of operations.

NON-ACTION OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN AS REGARDS FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Upon inquiry at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, I have ascertained positively that no orders, general or special, have yet been issued by General McClellan relative to fugitive slaves, so that all the reports and comments on that subject which have appeared in the papers are, to say the least, premature. Nothing has yet occurred requiring action on his part on that THE ARMY.

The President this morning made the following appoint. ments for a new Kentucky brigade, which is now ready to take the field as a portion of General Anderson's com.

First Regiment .- Major W. Z. Ward, of Kentucky, Colo nel; John H. Ward, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, Lieu-tenant Colonel; James B. Carlisle, Major.

Second Regiment.-Edward H. Hobson, Colonel: John Carlisle, Lieutenant Colonel; William Hobson, Major.

Third Regiment.—Wade Velagas, Colonel; Z. C. Edwards,

Quartermaster; J. D. Williams, Commissary.

James S. Mackie, Esq., one of the principal diplomatic clerks of the Department of State, has been detached from his duties, with a leave of absence, for the purpose of joining Gen. Stone's staff in the field.

Gen. Mansfield has been assigned for the present upon the Retiring Board, in place of Gen. Totten.

The Governor of Michigan has appointed First Lieutenant Orlando M. Poe, of the United States Topographical Engineers, Colonel of the Second regiment of Volunteers from that State, made vacant by the promotion of Colonel, now Brigadier General, Richardson. Lieutenant Poe, by onsent of the Secretary of War, retains his rank in the regular service. He was, until his new appointment, an active member of General McClellan's staff, and was with him during his brief but successful campaign in Western Virginia. He has recently conducted several important reconnnoissances in this department, and was present at the affair at Lewinsville.

James M. Reynolds, of New York, was to-day appointed Satler to the Highland regiment REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE ZOUAVES.

The Philadelphia Fire Zonaves were reviewed by the President to-day. PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE CALIFORNIA REGI-

MENT.
George Wilkes yesterday presented, on behalf of the State of California, a beautiful flag to the First California regiment, in a neat and brief speech. Colonel Mathicson replied gracefully in accepting the present. The California Senators, Messrs. Latham and McDougal, and others delivered addresses, which were received with applause.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA. The rebels in Alexandria have fine opportunities to comnunicate with their Virginia friends by passing down the river in boats beyond our lines. Liquor selling clandes-

EFFECT OF NEWSPAPER REVELATIONS OF NAVAL MOVEMENTS.
The conduct of the New York Tribune in exposing, or attempting to expose, the programme of secret naval expeditions has become very embarrassing, and in some instances caused a change in orders heretofore issued. It is to-day a subject of inquiry by the government where the leak in the Navy Department is, by which means the Tribune has been supplied with the secrets of the department. The unpatriotic disposition of the

THE NAVAL ACADEMY. required to report at Newport, R. I., between the 20th nd 30th insts. and not at Annapolis, as heretofore.

of the navy, is a subject of severe comment here.

Tribune managers, in attempting to expose the operations

POST OFFICE ORDER AGAINST THE LOUISVILLE The following notice was issued through the Post Of-

fice Department to day:—

Ordered, That the Louisville Courier, found to be an advocate of treasonable hostility to the government and authority of the United States, be excluded from the mails and Post Offices of the United States until further

y order of the Postmaster General.

JOHN A. KASSON, First Asst. Postmaster General. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND ITS CONSULS IN REBEL STATES.

It is ascertained at the Department of State that here after communications between the British government with the consent of our government, be carried on hy the embarrassments which have hitherto attended those

THE ARREST OF MRS. ARNOLD HARRIS. It should have been stated yesterday, that Mrs. Arnold Harris, after having been detained long enough to be searched, and nothing of importance being discovered.

was discharged.

RELEASE OF MRS. PHILLIPS AND HER DAUGHTERS. To-day the Secretary of War permitted Mrs. Phillips, ner daughters and sister, to leave the house of Mrs. Greenhow, where they were confined, and return to their own house, upon parole that they will neither leave the house nor receive visiters.

RELEASE OF MESSRS. PENDLETON AND STROTHER BY A letter was received here this morning from Virginia

stating that the robel authorities at Richmond had failed to find anything against Messrs. Pendleton and Strother two Union men who were arrested some time ago and taken to Richmond. They had accordingly been discharged and sent home. THE CASE OF THE ALLEGED DEFAULTER, PAYMASTER

GALLAGHER.
Hayden and Ford, proprietors of the fare bank where Paymaster Gallagher played away the government's noney, have been released to-day, upon the parties consenting to deposit twenty-seven thousand dollars with strates whether he is able to secure the government

against loss.
ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND SUITE. Prinde de Joinville, two sons and suite, arrived this zilian Minister, and conveyed in the latter's private car riage to the Prince's quarters.

CASUALTIES. Private Mosely, of Company I, New York Twelfth regi.

ment, feil dead in comp this afternoon from apoplexy. Corporal Alfred Henghland, of Viles, Michigan, Company E, Second Michigan regiment, was shot this merning while on picket duty to the left of Bailey's Cross Roads The ball penetrated one shoulder and passed out of the other, striking a private who stood behind him in the arm. Henghland's injury, though severe, is not likely to

MANAGER OF MILIPARY RAILROAD ROUTES.
R. F. Moriey, of Pennsylvania has been selected. R. F. Morley, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed general manager of the military railroad routes, in place of Col. Thomas A. Scott.

### HORRIBLE RAILROAD MASSACRE.

Railroad Train Precipitated into a Creek\_Fifty Soldiers Killed and Up-wards of One Hundred Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18, 1861. and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Col. Torchin's Nineteenth Illinois regiment, while passing over a bridge near Huron, Ind., 143 miles west of Cincinnati feil through, killing and wounding over one hundred diers. Intelligence of the disaster reached here late

The following despatch has been received from the operator of the telegraph office at Huron, dated ten minutes

past one o'clock this morning:—
"The bridge No. 48 was broken in two; it let four cars down into the bed of the creek and one on the top of them. The engine and one car passed over safely. There are about one hundred wounded and ten or fifteen killed. The Colonel of the regiment says that about that number are killed, although nearly all of one company are missing It is thought that the bridge was weakened by some ma. licious persons.33

CINCINKATI, Sept. 18-P. M. The accident on the Ohio and Marietta Railroad has proved worse than was at first reported. Four passenger cars went into the creek, one box and one baggage ear on top of them. These cars contained two hundred

and fif ty men—Companies E, F, G and I. The two latter companies are the principal sufferers Captain Howard, of Company I, is among the killed. Up to this time about thirty of the dead have been taken out

A train is now on the way here with ninety-two of the wounded. The impression at the wreck is that forty or fifty are killed. The indications are strong that the bridge was tampered with by malicious or tra sons. The bridge was sixty feet span, ten feet high, and was lately inspected.

NAMES OF THE KILLED. The following are the names of the killed and wound

OMPANY E. J. C. Valentine, Martin Kellogg, COMPANY G.
David Noble,
G, M. Brahetine. COMPANY I.

Private McConnolly,
Captain Bruce,
H. C. Burroughs,
W. Harwick,
Antoine Paffner,
John Douglas,
H. Hunt, Captain B. H. Howard,
Cororal Jerry Ingram,
Corporal A. Painter,
W. A. Rose,
Carroll J. Colcoran,
H. Cennors,
John Brown,
Joseph Smith,
And four others whose names have not been ascertained

NAMES OF THE WOUNDED. First Lieut. Clifton T. Whar- Private Massey.

John Blachman, leg ampu- J. W. Peck.

COMPANY P. W. W. Leane. Wright W. E. Brown.
Paniel Marcy.
Prospect Waring.
Richard Porter.
James Myers.
J. H. Harkinson.
C. W. Martin.
John Russell.
Felix Cox.
J. H. Border,
W. Welsh. W. W. Leane.
B. F. Wright.
Paniel Smith.
Corporal H. E. Beebe.
Corporal A. Goldsmith
A. Y. Piummer.
J. W. Lindsay.
J. Anna. Andrew McCormick. H. Atwood.

H. Atwood.

COMPARY 0.

W. Billings.
W. R. Whiteley.
J. B. McMullen.
H. A. Reed.
J. W. Honghtaling.
Charles E. Belton.
James Maxwell.
Stephen Stalleck.
James M. Tennison.
J. A. Lindsey.
Lewis Springer.
Clark Dodge.
H. Farr.
H. Hopewell.
Thos. Dyck.
Abraham Persing.
Charles Hensing. John H. T. Miller.
Michael James.
— Christiau.
John Hayes.
Robert G. Osborne, seri'ly.
H. Shott.
Martin Waltmer.
Dennis Gallacher. Dennis Gallagher. Dennis Yomreis. R. Mumford. J. Mumford.

Daniel Snyder. A. Gilmore. Alfred Crippen. Cuas. H. Rea. John Rhinas. Conrad Jehlesser. James Lynn, seriously. J. S. Allison. J. S. Allison.
Wm. Wilppo.
Auguste Winthrop.
L. M. Carroll.
W. P. Tyler.
Jno. Morrissey.
W. H. Vickers.
Frank Hardee.
H. Hobbs.
Nicholas Alore.
V. Foley. M. V. Foley.

Michael Maloney. Harrison Cowder. Howard Beardsley. W. C. Smith, E. J. Irwin. M. Jones.
W. Pilman.
Janiol Farlow.
John Kramer.
Corporal Vincent.
Simon Vichor Aimken. H. Dennis. H. H. Palmer, seriously. James Dawson.
John Fritk.
S. Dowling.
W. Nobie.

and twelve others, so slightly wounded that we omit their

have been made for their comfort

names. Six are seriously wounded, beyond hopes of re-

## IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

A Battle Expected Between the Union and Rebel Forces-General Anderson Called on by the Legislature to Repel the Rebels, &c., &c.
LOUSVILLE, Sept. 17—10:30 P. M.

Telegraphic communication below Elizabethtown has been interrupted since six this evening. Great military activity prevails in the city. All the Home Guards (Union) are assembling.

Part of Rousseau's brigade is now landing here, as

s understood they are to proceed southward, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, immediately. The Home Guards (Union) are all out in uniform. Their

estination is supposed to be southward. A special despatch to the Memphis Appeal says General Braxton Bragg has been appointed Confederate Secretary of War, vice L. P. Walker, resigned.

LOUSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18, 1861.

At hime o'clock this morning, when the government troops reached Rolling Fork, five miles north of Muldraugh's Hill, they found the bridge over the fork burned and the enemy on Muldraugh's Hill. His number was

sent a reconnoitering party which had not returned at four o'clock this afternoon, at which time Lieutenant Colonel Johnson was despatched from Louisville with an additional force of 700, consisting of the remnant of Rosecrans' command, and about 400 of the Home Guard

(Union.)
There was great enthusiasm by the bystanders at the depot on the departure of the troops southward from Louisville.
The city is full of rumors, one of which is that General Buckner is commanding the rebel forces at Maldraugh's Hill, which is doubtful. Another is, that after the rebels had burned the bridge at Rolling Fork the Union men burned the bridge at Nolin, fifteen miles such of Flighachthers, where they considered the contractions.

by the burning of the Reiling Fork bridge. This is pro-bably true.

There have been no trains from the South to-day. Tele-graphic communication South has also been obstructed.

#### THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. FRANKFORT, Sept. 17, 1861. In the Senate a bill was introduced to provide for the

ecurity of the State army and protection of the railroads. In the House Mr. Wolf's report from the Committee on Federal Affairs was adopted, 7 to 30. FRANKFORT, Sept. 18, 1861.

tially as follows:—

Whereas, The rebel troops have invaded Kentucky and insolently dictated the terms upon which they will retire.

insolenily dictated the terms upon which they will retire. Therefore Resolved, That General Anderson be invited to take instant charge of this department and call out a force sufficient to expel the invaders. The Senate also passed the Concklin resolution, with but three nays, which proposes to confine the war to the

two armies, and discountenances partisan quarrels as MOVEMENTS OF INDIANA TROOPS

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept 18, 1861.
Two thousand three hundred Indiana troops arrived here this evening, and seven hundred additional are ex-

#### IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

LEXINGTON SUMMONED BY THE REBELS TO

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17, 1861. ews from Lexington up to Saturday has been received, and shows that there had been no fight there up to that time, though the Union troops had been sum oned to surrender by General Price, whose army was

General Pope will reinforce Lexington to-morrow, the

The correspondent of the Republican says that reliable formation has been received that Lexington still held out on Monday, and had been slightly reinforced. The Clara Bell had arrived in safety at Lexington.

Intelligence from the West, received here to-day, con Georgetown with 4,000 rebel troops.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18, 1861. The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes that we have no definite reports from Lexington, but it is a settled fact that that place is invested by General Price with some 15,000 rebel troops. Good military authorities here are confident, however, that the United States troops there have been reinforced, and that unless the place was taken yesterday it is safe.

General Price is reported to have a large park of artillery, part of which are the guns taken from General Siegel at the battle of Springfield. A part of General Price's force is reported to be forty

miles from this city. His scouts have been seen fifteen Ben. McCulloch, with 18,000 well armed rebels, is re

ported to be advancing rapidly from the southwest in the direction of either Rolla or this city. Many think this will be the point of attack. Another object of this march is said to be to get between our

troops at Rolla and other points and prevent junctions while General Price is operating against Lexington and the capital, and, if these plans are successful, then form the capital, and, it a junction with General Price. Chicago, Sept. 18, 1861. Mr. Howard, the agent of the Pittsburg and Ch Railroad at St. Joseph, arrived in this city last night.

leaving that place on Monday morning. He reports that the only obstruction on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Rail road to be the bridge across the Platte river, which will be repaired to-day. bound on Monday. There are now fully 10,000 Union troops along the line, and no further trouble is anticipated

There are no avowed rebels along the road. Mr. Howard is confident that the rebellion is comly crushed in that section of the State north of the Miseri river. He stated that the rebels carried away from St. Joseph half a million dollars worth of property, most of which was stolen by rebels from the express ger. He karned that Lexington was attacked on Friday

and that the Union forces were all in entrenchm THE DEFEAT OF THE REREIS AT BOONE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 17, 1861.
The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives the following account of an engagement with the rebels at Booneville on the 13th, taken from Captain Eppstein's

The Captain says that after the fight had lasted about an hour the rebels whom he had taken as hostages be The Captain says that after the fight had lasted about an hour the rebels whom he had taken as hestages became so restless that they begged him to allow one of their number to go with a flag of truce and ask an armistice. This hestage came back soon afterwards with the request to know my conditions. I thereupon ordered the firing to cease, and demanded that they should withdraw the rebel forces two miles from the city, and not molest any of our families or any other Union people, and to leave the arms of the killed and wounded on the ground where they fell, while I promised to let the prisoners free whom I had taken, with the exception of preacher Painter, whom, I informed them, I would shoot in case they should not honorably keep their promise for seven days. They left town according to this agreement with me.

Thus it will be seen that the gallant Captain, with only one hundred and fifty men, actually dictated his ow terms to fully four times his number.

The enemy fought well for a little while, but out of the whole six hundred only six could be found to storm the works. Their leaders bravely led the way, but they bsolutely refused to follow. Of these six our men killed four, including their two leaders. Colonel Brown and his son, Captain Brown. These latter two fell near the intrenchments, and were drawn in. They died inside of them. Besides these the enemy had eight or ten killed and wounded. Besides Colonel Brown and his son, the rebels lost two

other captains.

volvers, a rifle, a sword and a bowie knife. These wea pons are now in the possession of Lieutenant Pease. An Indiana regiment, Colonel Hovey, was sent to guard he lamine bridge from this place to day. As the trai

was leaving a private named Wallace, in getting on the train, was run over and instantly killed.

The steamer War Engle arrived this evening, having left Booneville at three P. M. to day. She reports all quiet there. There were about 2,200 Union troops there, consisting of the Iowa Fifth, the Illinois Fighth and a battainon of the Indiana Twenty-second, besides the Home Guards, when the boat left.

Last right a battain of Home Guards was sent west to

Guards, when the boat left.

Last night a battalion of Home Guards was sent west to
guard the Lamine bridge, eight miles from Booneville. On
entering the bridge they were fired upon by the rebel
pickets, and returned the fire, killing one rebel and
wounding another. None of the Home Guards were injured.

Applicate in the Laws Fifth.

A private in the Iowa Fifth, named Wm. Barrett, com A courier just from Booneville reports that the rebel

MORE DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS FOR

OUR ARMY.
TWO THOUSAND ITALIAN VETERANS OPVERED TO THE
GOVERNMENT—GARIBALDI NOT COMING, ETC.
The steamship New York, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, brings ameng numerous passengers a num-ber of officers, late of Garibaldi's army, who come to this country for the purpose of tendering to our government their services and military experience in crushing out the rebeliion against the constitution and the Union.

The most prominent of these officers, and one who comes highly recommended, is Major Valentin Brauenswein, late Adjutant of General Garibaldi. This officer i the bearer of certificates and credentials from the Italian

American Minister Resident at Turin, presented Major Brauenswein with some very flattering testimonials, and introduces him to Secretary of War Cameron for his kind considerations.

In order that our readers may form a just estimate of the qualities of this officer, in regard to his military services, we present the following biographical sketch, which we were enabled to gather of him. Major Valentin Brauenswein is a native of Austria, and was born in the city of Vienna, in the year 1820. At the age of fitteen he entered the military school at Neustrat from which he graduated in 1846. He then entered the Polytechine school, and graduated with honors from that institution in 1848, at which time he was brevetted Lieutenant. He was concerned in mostly all the campaigns of the revolutions, and also distinguished himself at Sofferino Magenta and other places during the Italian war of 1850. In 1860 he joined Garibaldi at Palermo, who elevated him to the rank of Major, and appointed him Adjutant General of his staff. In that position his great skill as engineering came in good stead. Major Brauenswein superintended the building of all the bridges, and often commanded the portion trains in person when in active service. At the termination of the war he still remained with Garibaldi, and inasmuch as a number of his brother officers emigrated to this country and were received in the service of the federal army. Major B. also made up his mind to volunteer on the right side of the Union, to which end he comes endorsed by Hon. George Marsh.

In appearance the subject of this sketch is rather preposessing. He is tall and well built, and his features present a somewhat forsit complexion; yet his fashing eye at once stemps him the soldier. The only brawback in the career of Major Brauenswein is that he is unable to speak the English language; but French, Italian, Gernan and several other tongues he is master of; and it will not be surprising ft, is a few months, he will be capable of freely conversing in our language.

In rega

### NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF JOHNSTON'S REBEL FORCES.

DARNSTOWN, Sept. 16, 1861. Reports are current here that Johnston is moving the Virginia side of the Potomae. Some state his force as high as from thirty-five to forty thousand. If he essays the attempt his advance will be met in a becom ing manner.

The remaining mutineers of the New York Nineteen regiment, twenty-three in number, are to be sent to Balti ore to-day, and forwarded thence to the Tortugas. The original number was 202, but the remainder have re turned to their duty and allegiance.

Yesterday was one of the hottest days of the season For several hours the thermometer stood at 93 degrees in One of the prisoners, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Balti-

more, was invited to conduct religious ceremonies in the encampment of the Fifth Connecticut, but he declined to The number of important political prisoners now held

by Provost Marshal Stone, of the Fifth Connecticut, is twelve; the cases of several others have been disposed of The number of prisoners confined by edicts of courts mar tial is comparatively small, considering the magnitude of

IMPORTANT MILITARY CONFERENCE AT ROCKVILLE.

ROCKVILLE, Sept. 15, 1861. It is currently stated that an important conference w held here yesterday, at which were present several high military gentlemen

arrest of Messrs Bonic, Brewer and Young has stricken terror into the rebel ranks of our co and it is said that some of the leading "peace" men are likewise expecting to be arrested

SHARP SKIRMISH NEAR SENECA CREEK-THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1861.

A despatch to the War Department, dated Darnstown says that a party of the Thirty fourth New York regi ment, Colonel Le Pue, crossed the Potomac at Senecr creek on Monday night, and encountered a force of three ompanies, lesing two or three men out of fifteen. The next morning they shelled the rebel camp and drove the enemy back. A private letter says Corporal Gracey was killed, and Corporal Zugg wounded.

A LIVELY ARTILLERY SKIRMISH ACROSS THE POTOMAC-A REBEL BATTERY SILENCED.

The correspondent of the American, writing from Sharpsburg, in Washington county, Md., reports that seve-ral skirmishes occurred near that town on Friday and Saturday last.

On Friday the rebels appeared in large numbers in Shepherdstown, Virginia, and commenced firing on the Unionists on the Maryland side.

Several cannon were brought out. When the Unionists, under Colonel Anderson, brought two of their guns to bear upon them from Doudan Hill, opposite the town, and opened with ball and grape, they soon silenced the rebel battery and destroyed several houses. A flag of truce was sent from the rebels, proposing a cessation of firing. Since then all had been quiet

ALARM OF THE REBELS AT WINCHESTER BALTIMORE, Sept. 18, 1861. All reports about Gen. Johnston crossing the Potom

There is much alarm at Martinsburg and Wincheste

thousand men. The rebels had sent to Johnston for as Reliable accounts from Winchester state that the railroad between Strasburg and that place is not being built, as reported, and that the rails taken up near Martinsburg be used for laying a line from Richmond to Manassas

It has hitherto required three days for the transportation of troops between those places. THE SKIRMISH AT DARNSTOWN, MD. In the list, which we published on the 17th inst., of the officers of Companies B, D and I of the Twenty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, we accidentally omitted the

name of the Orderly Sergeant of Company I. We now willingly supply the omission, as he has worthin distin-guished himself with the others. His name is Afred E. Colgan. THE PRIVATEER SUMTER. AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ENGINEER ON BOARD-REBEL SYMPATHY ON THE PART OF BRITISH SUB-

A private letter was received yesterday from Trinidad y Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, from which we have been ermitted to take the following extract:-The dread of privateers is so very great in this island that no one, for the present, feels safe in embarking on speculation of this kind, and particularly now, after having had a visit of a week from the privateer

Sumter, after a successful cruise, taking eleven prizes in the Antilles, leaving five in Fort Cabello and six is ivana. She broug captured five miles off the coast of Laguayra, which she had just left, with 600 barrels of flour; balance of her cargo destined for Port Cabello. Her object in bringing here here was to ascertain the fate of the privateers of the Savannah, and to subject them to the same treatment if the gallows had been their lot; but finding nothing of the kind had transpired, they were liberated with a written promise from each not to take up arms against the South. I had a long conversation with the engineer on board, who is a Welshman, and ascertained from him that they were determined to lay hands on overy American vessel halling from the Northern ports, and, when in danger themselves of being captured, to blow the whole thing up, rather than be made prisoners. They are greatly embittered against the North, and are quite sanguine

thing up, rather than be made prisoners. They are greatly embittered against the North, and are quite sanguine of ultimate triumph.

She took a frosh supply of coal and proceeded on her regular cruise. Not a little surprising, however, was the appearance after a week of the Northern steamer Keystone State, eight guns, in search of the Sumter; and not inding her here she started of immediately, determined to capture her at all hazards; but in my opinion, if they come in contact with each other; it will be a death struggle on the part of both; and the Keystone State, being a padie, boat, with her engines all on deck, would probably fare the worst, for in disabling her thus the other would have the whole control. I think it a great mistake on the part of the government to send out such vessels on a cruise. There is a great deal of sympathy manifested here for the South, partioularly by British subjects. They were highly elated with the Sunter. She is certainly a beautiful Boat, and, if captured, would be a glorious prize for the North.

SEIZURE OF TWO MORE VESSELS UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACT.

PRILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1861.
The schooner Fair Wind, of and from Fall river, bound to Baltimore, in ballast, was captured, as being partially North Carolina, on the 29th ultimo, inside Cape Henry, by the United State steam frigate Minnesota, which placed a prize crew on board and brought her to this port this morning.
Also the British schooner Prince Alfred, of and from

Antigua, bound to Baltimore, with twenty puncheon molasses and fifteen hundred bushels sait, was captured off Cape Lookout, on the 6th instant, by the United States steemer Snaquehanna, who also placed a prize crew on board and brought her into this port to-day.

LAUNCHING OF A NEW GUNBOAT AT BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 13, 1861.

The new gunboat Sagamore was launched to day from Sampson's yard, East Boston. Her keel was laid sixty days ago. Two other gunboats are nearly ready fo aunching at East Boston.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 18, 1861. ed nearly \$226,000.

NOTE FROM MR. VALLANDIGHAM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. DATTON, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1861.

Will you be kind enough to say that the "Hon. C. L.

Vallandigham, of Ohio," is not, as asserted in your issuof yesterday, "delivering secession stump speeches and writing secession letters" anywhere or to anybody, but ouistly attending to his own business, in his own district. writing secession letters" anywhere or to anybody, but quietly attending to his own business, in his own district, among his own constituents, in his own way, "subject only to the constitution," and proposes continuing so to do? His worst sin is that he subscribes, pays for and reads the New York Herald. The Congressional Globe "implicates" him in all the "treason" whereof he is guilty, and he adheres to it. C. L. YALLANDIGHAM.

### IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

### The Maryland Rebel Legislature Broken Up and Its Officers Arrested,

&c.,

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 18, 1861. Lieutenant Carmichael and Sergeants Wallace and Watts, of the Baltimore police, have arrested all the nembers of the Legislature who voted for S. Teakle Wallis' report. Thirty thousand copies of the same have n seized as treasonable documents. Colonel Dix, son of Major General Dix; Colonel Copeland, aid to Major General Banks, and other prominent military personages, have been here for two days, apparently directing the proceedings of the Baltimore police. All the clerks of both houses have been arrested. There is no session of

Immediately after the farce was gone through with yesterday afternoon of calling the roll and adjournment an unusual stir took place in the community. Companie of Wilson's regiment were observed passing through the city in different directions, and soon it was found that the city was walled in, so far as an outlet was concerned. No one could leave without a pass from the Provest Marshal, whose office was soon crowded with an excited throng of people, who had been stopped and turned back. antime Lieutenant Carmichael, of the Baltinore police, was moving quietly about with his officers,

the Legislature.

the legislative machine going until a quorum should ar-The first occupant of the guard house was the Clerk of the House, Milton Y. Kidd. His assistant, Thomas H. Moore, could not be found till late in the evening, but was finally arrested. The Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Kilgour, and his assistant, Mr. Carmack, were also found after

ommencing with the officers of the Legislature, and es-

pecially the cierks, who contended that they would keep

much difficulty, and taken to the same destination. Mr. Gordon, of Alleghany, and Mr. McKubbin, of Alleghany, were next taken, and soon Messrs. Salmon and Durant were in durance vile. An effort was then made to find Messrs. Kessler and Mills. At a late hour Mr Kessler was arrested, but Mr. Mills, at the last accounts. had not been taken.

The aim of the officers was to arrest all the members who voted for Mr. Wallis' famous report, about 30,000 copies of which were yesterday seized and appropriated o cump uses its being a treasonable document

During the afternoon the Union members of the House and Senate met in caucus, and resolved that the action of the Senators present in not assembling, having virtually brought the Legislature to an end, they would return to their homes, and not again attempt to reassemble. Mr. Long, in the meantime, was delegated to prepare a brief statement to be signed and published by the members present. The arrest of the clerks will prevent them from calling the roll, and so the Legislature is at an end.

Several of the most noisy and active secessionists in town have also been arrested. The prisoners will remain in the guard house all night, and be removed to Fort McHenry in the morning.

The Union members of both houses refused to meet

this morning. The Legislature is virtually dead, all the officers being under arrest to prevent calling the roll. The the accession members for Fort McHenry. The city is quiet. The talk of invasion by Gen. Johnston is laughed at. Union flags are flying, with the motto-" The Union

the Legislature were allowed their liberty on taking the oath of allegiance. All assented except John N. Brewer, the reading clerk, who refused, and was sent off with nine members to Annapolis. At four o'clock this afternoon there was not a member of the Legislature in the city, all having left for home. Those taken to Annapolis are E. Salmon, Josiah H. Gordon, Richard C. McCubbin, Thomas J. Claggett, Bernard Mills,

After twenty-four hours confinement, the officers of

Clark J. Durant, Andrew Kessler, Lawrence Jones, Wm. The great body of the secession members did not make

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18, 1861. The following is a list of the members of the Legislature and others arrested at Frederick for disloyalty They were sent to Annapolis via the Relay House, and

will probably proceed to Fortress Monroe by the first sceamer unless detained by order of General Dix, waiting further orders from the government:-Richard C. McKubin, of Annapolis

S. P. Carmack, Senate Committee Clerk. E. A. Hanson. Thos. E. Schleigh, Doorkeeper of the House.

Clarke J. Durant, of Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, merchant, member of the House J. Lawrence Jones, of Talbot county, mechanic, mem-

er of the House. Milton G. Kidd, Chief Clerk of the House. T. H. Moore, Assistant Clerk of the Hor

C. G. Kilbourne, Speaker of the House.

John M. Brewer, Reading Clerk of the Senate. E. Salmon, of Frederick county, farmer, member of the

Josiah H. Gordon, of Alleghany county, lawyer, mem-

Thomas J. Claggett, of Frederick county, farmer, mem ber of the House Oscar Miles, of St. Marys, planter, Senator.

Andrew Kessler, Jr., of Frederick county, farmer,

nember of the House.

Also Mesars, Elkins, Riley and John Hagan, hotel keeper near Frederick City.

The following is a list of persons arrested who refused to take the oath of allegiance and are now under guard at Frederick:—Thomas Hooper, Wm. Baylis, F. W. Desley,

F. Davis and R. Fowler.

A new paper, called the New Dominion, appears to morrow from the office of the late Exchange NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROR, Sept. 17, Via Baltimore, Sept. 18, 1861.

news of importance. OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE. United States Steam Frigate Roanoke, Off Fortress Monroe, Sept. 16, 1861. } A Boat Load of Rebels Desert Sewall's Point and Fice to

Fintress Monroe—Sailing of the Roanoke—More Officers Detached and Changed, &c. Yesterday, as is the usual fashion on board of men-ofwar on Sundays in port, was a day of liberty among the

war on Soudays in port, was a day of liberty among the men. There was a continual stream of visiters passing and repassing from the different vessels of the fiest, and there is now a larger number of ships here than there has been for some time. There must be at least 4,000 sailors now in port here on the different vessels. No fiberty was allowed to the men to go on shore, nor will there be hereafter during our stay here. We are to sail from here on Wednesday morning, which fact I may divulge now, as this will not reach you until that morning. Where we are to go to is not known, but you must not be surprised if you hear of us somewhere down near Savannah, and that the expedition will be successful there is not a shadow of doubt. God grant that it may be.
But speaking of visiting, we received one lot of visiters that we little expected. A boat containing a lot of rebet soldiers from Sewall's Point, taking advantage of their Sunday's row, gradually worked off from there until out of range of their guan, and then, with several "hong pulls and strong pulls" brought up under the storn of the United States sloop-of-war St. Lawrence, which was the marest one lying to the Point. The refugees were taken on beard the flagship Minnesota and from thence sent by Commodors Stringham to General Wood at Fortress Monroe. They give a deplorable picture of the rebel gathering at Sewall's Point, Craney Island, Norfolk and vicinity. Halfelad and worse fed are the rebel troops, and if an opportunity offered many and many a one of them would leave

They give a deplorable picture of the rebel gathering at Sewall's Point, Craney Island, Norfolk and vicinity. Half clad and werse fed are the rebel troops, and if an opportunity offered many and many a one of them would leave in double quick time.

It would be imprudent to mention all they say of the operations going on among the rebels; but what they divulgs is of such a character as to be of great importance to us in future movements. Most of the men will in all probability now join us under the Stars and Stripes and assist to bring their desperate oid associates to a sense of their manhood. The desertion of these men speaks badly for the cause of the rebels, and shows that the effect of the recent glorious victory at Hatteras is having its effect at a distance as well as in North Carolina.

Lieut. Robert W. Scott, who has been on our ship since it went into commission, to-day took leave of us smid the hearty cheers of the crew, who manned the rigging as our oid shipmate went over the sides.

Our master, Capt. Edward Caverly, who is well known in New York, also leaves us to-day, having been detached to take command of the bank Gemisbok, which is lying in port here. She is a fine craft, manning Ger guns on each side, with a pivot.